



VERY UGLY

Is the Situation at the Scene of the Miners' Riots.

THE TROOPS STILL ON THE GROUND

And Colonel Jarr Has Orders to Declare Martial Law.

A THOUSAND STRIKERS THREATEN

To Attack the Wyants and Two Militia Companies that Had Been Ordered Home Were Instructed to Remain on Guard—The Rioters Only Await the Departure of the Troops to Renew the Trouble—The Net Results of Wednesday Night's Battle Are Serious.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 1.—News is received here from the Eagle mines that 1,000 strikers are gathered at Montgomery and expect to attack the Wyant men to-night. The situation has become so grave that Col. R. S. Carr has been ordered to declare martial law if necessary. Companies K and C, which had been ordered away, have been later ordered to remain. Division Superintendent Gill, of the Chesapeake & Ohio, and the sheriff, General Woods, and Major Banks requesting it.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 1.—With 25 men seriously wounded and one dead as the result of the riot at the Eagle mines last night there has been much excitement all day but no further bloodshed. The sheriff of Fayette county was promptly on hand with a very large posse before the companies of state troops arrived. The strikers rallied 1,500 men from Montgomery and Handley during the day and were determined to rout Wyant's men from their mountain entrenchments.

They apparently dispersed on the display of bayonets, and Sheriff Fleming said he could control the situation with less troops. Governor MacCorkle, thinking the trouble over, contemplated removing the troops, and this word soon reached the men, who have their allies at the state capital. It was at once seen that the demonstrations were simply suspended in anticipation of the temporary presence of the troops. While there are no new developments to-night, still there are plenty of rumors.

THE TROOPS ORDERED TO REMAIN.

At 3:30 p. m. Governor MacCorkle received a telegram from the sheriff and military officers in command of the troops at Eagle, stating that there was likely to be a conflict between the civil and military authorities and asking that martial law be declared.

At 4 o'clock another dispatch was received from General Wood that over 1,000 strikers had congregated at Montgomery, and were determined to do serious damage to-night. At the same time a dispatch was received from J. M. Gill, division superintendent of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, asking the governor to rescind the order to remove two of the military companies, as serious trouble was threatened. Accordingly the governor countermanded his order and the three companies will remain till to-morrow afternoon, if no longer.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

The governor also sent Colonel R. S. Carr, of his staff, to the scene with instructions to declare martial law if necessary.

At 9 o'clock to-night a special to the Daily Gazette from Montgomery says that everything is quiet and no demonstration appears likely unless the troops are removed, but that trouble is bound to come to Wyant, the proprietor of the Eagle mines, sooner or later, as his course from the beginning had been anything but conciliatory to the enraged men.

A LONG LOCKOUT

For the Miners in the Massillon District is in Prospect.

MASSILLON, O., March 1.—The district coal operators met here to-day and determined to adhere to their original declaration against paying any more for mining than the standard rate, which is now fifty cents per ton through Ohio. The operators say they are willing to confer with the miners and show the figures which lead to this declaration, but want no referee in the matter. The operators will not attempt to start their mines with non-union men and a long lockout is expected.

A MILITIA ROW

Growing Out of Packing It With Members of the A. P. A.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1.—An A. P. A. row in Milwaukee's crack regiment, the Fourth, is exciting military and social circles. Captain West, of the Rusk Guard, is charged with discharging several members of the regiment because they were members of the A. P. A., and an investigation of his conduct has been ordered. West is said to have admitted that he has done so and claims that such action was necessary to restore harmony in the regiment. It is further said that West's predecessor, Captain Burton, who recently resigned, was a member of the A. P. A. and filled up his company with members of the association, fearing an uprising of Catholics. It is claimed by some of West's more nervous friends that the proposed investigation will reveal a plot to pack the Wisconsin National Guard with members of the anti-Catholic organization.

If you are dull and stupid you are bilious and need a tonic. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

THE DEBT QUESTION.

The Virginia House Rejects the Resolution Creating a Commission.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

RICHMOND, V. A., March 1.—The house to-day voted down the West Virginia debt resolution. The resolution provided for the appointment of a commission to negotiate and conclude with West Virginia such an adjustment of the debt as might seem just and fair. The negotiations were not to be proceeded with until satisfactory assurances had been received from a majority of the certificate holders that they would accept the result as a discharge of Virginia's obligation.

Candidate for Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STRECHENVILLE, OHIO, March 1.—Mr. Joseph J. Gill, of this city, one of the proprietors of the Acme glass works, is an open candidate for Congress, and, being very popular with the labor, business and agricultural classes, will be backed by the solid vote of this county.

Brakeman Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

SALEM, W. VA., March 1.—John Geisler, a brakeman on the way train, was killed to-day at Cairo. He went to step across the train and fell. He was terribly mangled. He leaves a wife and several children.

CORBETT "NOT GUILTY."

The Verdict of a Trial at Jacksonville Ends in an Acquittal.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 1.—At 3:51 this afternoon the jury in the case against James J. Corbett, charged with violating the laws of Florida by engaging in a prize fight, retired to make up a verdict. At 4:07, or sixteen minutes later, the jury returned and the foreman handed the verdict to the state's attorney, who read:

"We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty."

A broad smile spread over Corbett's face as he heard these reassuring words. Charles Mitchell was present when the verdict was announced and he leaned over and grasped Corbett by the hand and whispered his congratulations. Mitchell, of course, considered the verdict in the light of a practical acquittal for himself as a case against him of a similar nature is pending.

The proceedings leading up to the verdict were very tame. The impression here is that the whole thing has been a farce. The witnesses for the state, to use a sporting phrase, "fell down," and the defense had the easiest sort of a walkover. Corbett left for New Orleans to-night with the "After Dark" company.

CAUSING TROUBLE.

The J. O. U. A. M. May Contest the Rights of Nuns to Wear their Garbs in Public Schools.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 1.—The introduction of the sisters of charity into the Thirty-fourth ward public schools is meeting with opposition from the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Counsel has been employed by the state councillor, W. T. Kerr, to inquire into the constitutional right of the nuns to wear the garb of their religious order while teaching in the public schools, and if the attorneys are of the opinion that it is illegal, action will probably be taken to have them change their dress. Rev. Father Cosgrave stated to-day that the church would not compel the sisters to wear the robes of their faith during school hours.

The Cornell College Outrage.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 1.—The coroner's inquest in the student banquet affair was resumed to-day. F. C. Taylor, Dingens' room-mate, upon taking the stand, by advice of counsel, refused to answer any questions. The jury immediately went into executive session and Taylor's attorney was excluded from the room.

The following students are under arrest by order of the coroner for refusing to answer questions:

E. L. Taylor, Plainfield, N. J.; C. L. Dingens, Buffalo; C. H. Mitchell, New York City, and C. E. Gordy, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Reported Shipwreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The ship Occidental is reported wrecked near Comas, L. C. The wind is blowing sixty miles an hour in that vicinity. The Occidental left here January 26 for Comas to load coal for Honolulu.

BRIEFS FROM THE WILES.

Ambassador and Mrs. Bayard will dine with the queen at Windsor castle to-day.

Northern Ohio grape growers have formed a combine and the sales of all members will be pooled.

The body of the late Steele Mackaye arrived in New York yesterday. The funeral will occur to-day.

The twenty-eighth annual encampment G. A. R., department of Pennsylvania, is in session in Philadelphia.

In the German reichstag yesterday the Russo-German commercial treaty was finally referred to committee, against the votes of the Freisinnige and Socialist members.

A great gale at Queenstown uprooted houses and uprooted trees. The White Star steamer Britannia encountered the full force of the storm and the passengers were obliged to remain below deck.

At Nebraska City, Neb., Z. T. White was yesterday fined \$200 and costs for hanging Secretary of Agriculture Morton in effigy. The judge said that hanging in effigy was the worst insult that could be offered a man.

O. C. Gregory, assistant cashier of Gregory & Sons' private bank, was found unconscious in the vault of the bank at Dexter, Mich. He had been sandbagged and the bank robbed. It is said the thieves secured several thousands.

The Epworth League cabinet yesterday arranged a reading course for 1894. Reports showed 14,200 Epworth chapters in the United States with 225,000 members. A committee was appointed to prepare and publish an official league song book.

BLAND'S BILL

Finally Passed the House, and the Long Struggle is Over.

DEMOCRATS AND THE POPULISTS

Aided by Only Nineteen Republicans Do the Deed.

GREAT MASS OF THE REPUBLICANS

And a Few Democrats Vote Against the Measure to Impose on the Country the Silver Dollars Worth Only Forty-five Cents, Intrinsic Value. Mr. Bland Introduces a Substitute for the Original Bill, but It Does Not Materially Alter the Original Provisions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The long struggle in the house over the Bland bill for the coinage of the silver seigniorage and the silver bullion in the treasury was ended to-day by the passage of the bill by the vote of 167 to 130, a majority in favor of the bill of 37.

All the amendments offered to the measure by its opponents were defeated, the one which polled the most votes being Mr. Outwaite's amendment to strike out the second section. The bill as passed was in the nature of a substitute for the original text of the measure.

The changes do not affect the material features of the bill, which provides for the coinage of the silver seigniorage in the treasury, the issue of silver certificates thereon, if need be, in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury in advance of the coinage, and thereafter the coinage of the remainder of the bullion as fast as practicable and the issue of silver certificates therefor to take the place of the treasury notes issued under the Sherman act, which are to be retired and cancelled as rapidly as the coinage takes place. The changes made in the substitute simply make specific the fact that the seigniorage is to be coined and that this bill will not affect the redemption of the treasury notes under existing law.

An analysis of the vote by which the bill passed shows that 141 Democrats, 19 Republicans and 8 Populists—total 168—voted for it, and 79 Republicans and 50 Democrats—total 129—voted against it.

The bill for the rescue of the armament of the wrecked Kearsarge passed just before the adjournment.

THE OPENING PROCEEDINGS.

At the opening of the session of the house Mr. Cummings asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill appropriating \$35,000 for reclaiming the wreck of the United States ship Kearsarge, aground on Roncador reef. Mr. Simpson wanted to know whether this was a matter of sentiment or dollars and cents. "It is a little of both," replied Mr. Cummings. "If the wreck were reclaimed by a wrecking crew the salvage would amount to as much as is carried by this bill."

He went on to explain the purpose of the bill, its limitations and urgency. "If she is rebuilt," asked Mr. Simpson, "will she be serviceable?" "Undoubtedly," replied Mr. Cummings.

Mr. Kilgore, ascertaining that this was the bill pushed by Mr. Geissenhainer yesterday, made a few observations upon members who blocked legislation by refusing to vote and then wanted to legislate by unanimous consent. He demanded the regular order.

The regular order was the vote on the adoption of the special order to limit debate on the seigniorage bill to two hours, on which the quorum had failed last night, and the clerk called the roll.

Exactly a quorum voted and the special order was adopted—105 to 13. The long struggle was over and a vote upon Mr. Bland's bill was assured.

Immediately upon the announcement of the vote the speaker declared that in accordance with the provisions of the order just adopted, the bill would be open for debate and amendment for two hours.

A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED.

Mr. Bland was recognized and offered a substitute for the original bill.

The first section of the substitute is identical with the first section of the original bill except that the coinage is to proceed as fast as "possible" instead of "practicable."

The substitute for the second section reads:

"After the coinage provided for in the first section, of the seigniorage, the remainder of the silver bullion purchased in pursuance of the act of July 14, 1890, shall be coined into legal tender standard silver dollars as far as possible and the coin shall be held for redemption of the treasury notes issued against such bullion. As fast as the bullion shall be coined for the redemption of said notes the notes shall not be reissued, but shall be cancelled in amounts equal to coin held derived from coinage herein provided for, and silver certificates shall be issued on such coin in the manner now provided by law; provided that this act shall not be construed to change existing law relating to the legal tender character or mode of redemption of existing treasury notes under the act of 1890."

A sufficient sum of money is appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

A large number of other amendments were offered, after which Mr. Bland took the floor in support of the substitute. He explained the second section of the substitute. It made the coinage of the remainder of the bullion in the treasury before and after the coinage of the seigniorage, and a specific proviso was added to the effect that nothing in the act shall be deemed to change or alter existing law as to the legal tender character or mode of redemption of the treasury notes. This would set at rest alarm on that point.

OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL.

Mr. Outwaite, of Ohio, arguing against the second section of the original bill and the substitute, said that its purpose was to retire the existing treasury notes. There was not gold enough in the treasury to redeem one-third of the outstanding treasury notes, and the en-

actment of this section would weaken the reserve and inevitably lead to an issue of bonds to replenish it.

Mr. C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, called attention to the fact that the substitute, as drawn, gave authority to issue silver certificates in advance of the coinage to the amount of \$55,000,000. If you advertise this fact to the country and the fact that they are exchangeable, under the recent decision of Attorney General Olney, for nothing except silver dollars, said Mr. Stone, a panic will be caused in the country.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Johnson, Hartman, Swanson, Hunter, Newlands, Wheeler and Tracy.

Mr. Dingley was recognized and began to speak, when Mr. Bailey called attention to the fact that the time for debate had expired. Accordingly the voting began. All the amendments were voted on in order and promptly voted down.

THE BILL PASSES.

The vote was then taken on the Bland substitute.

No attempt to break a quorum was made on this vote and the Bland substitute was adopted—171 to 96. Before the vote could be taken Mr. Tracy, of New York, moved to recommit the bill without instructions to the committee on coinage, weights and measures.

The motion to recommit was defeated—132 to 167.

The vote was then taken on the final passage of the bill. The bill was passed, 167 to 130. Loud cheers and hand-clapping greeted the final announcement of the victory won by the advocates of the measure.

Mr. Cummings then asked and obtained unanimous consent for the bill for the reclamation of the U. S. S. Kearsarge, and it was passed.

"Don't give up the ship," shouted General Sickles.

At 5:20 the house adjourned.

FAULKNER'S ADVICE

Is "Conciliatory and Conservative"—Will the Tariff Bill Pass the Senate?

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Democratic members of the senate committee on finance resumed their sittings as a body early this morning. A considerable part of the morning was spent in hearing Senator Faulkner, who, in accordance with the expressed desire of the caucus that the committee should hear all Democratic senators who might make recommendations to the committee, was invited to attend. It is understood that Mr. Faulkner advised a conciliatory and conservative course.

It developed to-day that the attitude of the Populist senators with reference to the tariff bill was discussed in caucus. The Democrats have enough votes to pass the bill if the solid Democratic vote can be retained. But if there should be made good any defection.

There was only a brief session of the senate to-day when the body adjourned over until Monday.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The debt statement issued to-day shows an increase in the public debt during February of \$40,004,215. The cash in the treasury amounted to \$787,075,824, which is an increase for the month of \$49,955,681. Both of these increases are largely due to the bond issue of \$50,000,000.

J. W. DEMING KILLED

By the Woman Whom He Had Deserted. Well Known in This State.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 1.—"Have you seen my glove? I think I have dropped it," said Mrs. Bettie Wrench, a recently divorced woman, as she stopped in front of a saloon door on Main street to-night.

Before the man she addressed could reply, she whipped out a navy six and shot him through the thigh. The man sprang to his feet and as he did so another bullet was sent through his stomach, bringing him to earth. In his recumbent position, he shot the woman through the hip and she fell within a few feet of him. In this position both parties popped at each other until their shooting irons were empty.

The result was that the woman received another shot through the arm, and is seriously wounded; the man was dead. The victim, J. W. Deming, a saw filer from West Virginia, had alienated Mrs. Wrench's affections from her husband and then deserted her.

A COSTLY WIFE

Was Mrs. Barnsdall—Mr. Barnsdall's Suit for the Possession of His Children.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 1.—The hearing in the habeas corpus case brought by Theodore M. Barnsdall, the wealthy oil producer, against his wife to recover possession of their two children, is in progress before Judge White, of the county court.

Frank Slocum, coroner of McKean county, said he had heard Mrs. Barnsdall call her husband a vile name in the presence of her children.

Mr. Barnsdall was called and exhibited life insurance policies for \$175,000 in favor of his children. In response to questions from Attorney Watterson he said he repaid very little to his wife when she quarreled with him; he generally got out of the road.

Mrs. Barnsdall then took the stand. The trouble was, she said, he would not provide a home for her. He had to be sued before he would pay the children's bills.

Upon cross-examination she admitted running up bills at Horne & Co.'s for over \$6,000 and at Boggs & Ball's for \$1,000 since she has been in Pittsburgh, also \$800 doctor bills, all of which Mr. Barnsdall paid. At this point the case was continued until morning.

BRAZILIAN ELECTION

Passed off Quietly—Moraes, the Republican Candidate, Elected.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 1.—The elections occurred to-day and passed quietly. They were conducted in an entirely honest manner, neither soldiers nor police being present at the polls. Trouble had been expected, but none occurred.

No official returns have yet been received, but it seems almost certain that Senator Prudente de Moraes has been elected president and Senator Victorino vice president. Placards were posted last night without authority, nominating President Peixoto for the vice presidency. He received but few votes.

The foreign men-of-war are all leaving the harbor on account of the yellow fever and the lack of provisions.

The report that the government fleet left Bahia yesterday is doubted by the officials here.

BATTLE FOR LIFE.

The Terrible Struggle of Moore Baker With Two Burglars.

THEY KILLED HIS WIFE AND CHILD

And Would Have Made Very Short Work of Him

BUT FOR HIS DESPERATE COURAGE.

An Awful Hand to Hand Fight Which Resulted in the Death of Both Murderers at the Hands of the Athletic Young Farmer Whose Wife and Baby Had Been Cruelly Butchered by His Side—He Showed a Colored Farm Hand a Hundred Dollar Bill and that Act Was Followed by the Terrible Tragedy.

FRANKLIN PARK, N. J., March 1.—This old town was the scene of a terrible tragedy this morning, in which four lives were lost. Two young negroes, Henry Baker and William Thompson, were detected while robbing the house of Moore Baker, a prosperous farmer, and in their rage they killed Mrs. Baker and her fourteen-month-old infant. The noise awakened the husband, and, after a desperate struggle, he succeeded in killing both negroes, but not until he received dangerous, and probably fatal injuries himself.

The negro Henry Baker has been employed several years by the Bakers doing chores and working about the farm. Yesterday afternoon Moore Baker gave his colored man a job at cutting some wood and paid him for it. After receiving his pay the colored chap asked Mr. Baker to lend him two dollars, saying that he would return it on Saturday. The farmer did not like to see the young man with so much money and he parleyed with him. "Hen," said Mr. Baker, "I've only got a hundred dollar bill. If you change that for me, I'll lend you the two dollars."

"A hundred dollar bill," said the negro; "I never seed one, Mr. Baker, let's have a look at it."

With that, Moore Baker displayed a note of the denomination of one hundred dollars, and, inadvertently, some small bills. The negro said nothing, but went away without getting his desired loan.

Later in the day "Hen" Baker and another negro, named Willard Thompson, a lad of eighteen years, were seen by Boyd Baker, a brother of Moore, to whom they said that they were going over to Dayton, about four miles away, to see a friend.

AFTER THE MONEY.

About 1:30 this morning the negroes, having secured the axe with which "Hen" Baker had made his half dollar in doing work for Moore Baker during the afternoon, went to the entrance to the cellar of young Baker's residence at the rear of the house and broke it open. They had taken off their shoes and in stocking feet climbed down the narrow stairway into the cellar, then up into the parlor on the first floor and so through an entrance that led to a stairway that landed at the rear of the bedroom in which Moore, his wife and child lay asleep. They crawled up that rear stairway and sneaked into the sleeping apartment of the Baker family. When they were hammering on the cellar door, Mrs. Baker heard the noise and awoke her husband. Mr. Baker replied that it was probably the dogs that were making a noise and advised his wife to go to sleep again.

Mrs. Baker tried to take another nap, when, by the light of the small lamp that had been left burning, she saw the figures of the two negroes enter the rear door. She became paralyzed with fear. She had not even strength to reach over and awaken her husband, but she did utter a sort of a cry.

AWFUL WORK.

Thompson, the hatchet bearer, rushed across the room and smote her in the forehead with his wicked weapon. Not satisfied that he had killed her, he struck her again. This time the head of the axe caused a deep wound on the side of the head, glanced and cut away the switch at the back of the head as cleanly as though a pair of scissors had been used to do the job.

Mr. Baker had not yet awakened, but the child in a crib alongside the bed was aroused by the commotion and she set up a cry. The wretch Thompson thereupon wielded the axe with a swinging blow and crushed the infant's skull to atoms. Now Mr. Baker became aroused. By the dim lamp he saw his two enemies and recognized them both. Before he struck the door "Hen" Baker was upon him. The negro grasped for his throat and a struggle ensued. Mr. Baker, who is a splendidly built fellow, tackled the negro in truly athletic style. Thompson, seeing that his pal was in trouble, made a rush at Mr. Baker with the axe. He swung it like a windmill and had it not been that Mr. Baker felt his oncoming through a rush of air made by the assailant's quick motion toward him the negroes would have added one more to their list of murdered. As it was Mr. Baker threw his head back and the sharp edge of the blade merily cut his left forehead enough to make it bleed. He made a rush at Thompson, only to receive another slight gash on his right cheek.

A TERRIBLE FIGHT.

Coming close together Thompson brought another blow down over his head. The handle of the axe came down with all its force on Mr. Baker's right arm causing an ugly swelling. Seeing that the wretch had missed his aim, and believing that he had lost his head, Mr. Baker grappled for the axe. They were now at the door by which the negroes had entered. After giving Thompson a real good boxer's upper cut on the jaw with his right hand and staggering that villain, he got his hand on the handle of the axe and wrenched it away into his own possession. Thompson then retreated toward the foot of the bed again. Baker followed him and dealt him a blow on the head with the butt end of the axe. Thompson weakened in the knees

and recoiled back toward the door. Moore followed him, dealing blow after blow upon the head as fast as he could with all the force that was left in his excited condition. It was not until they had again reached the door that the negro fell. When he did fall his drop was so sudden and so positively that of an unconscious man that Mr. Baker left him and went to look for "Hen" Baker, who had secreted himself in an outhouse. Fearing to anger Baker procured a shotgun, and as the negro attempted to escape, he shot him through the left eye, killing him almost instantly.

Moore Baker then ran back to the house, and thinking his wife and child still alive, jumped a horse and with nothing on but his night shirt, rode to the office of Dr. Hogan, a half mile away.

Dr. Hogan, when he reached the house, found that young Mrs. Baker and her child had been killed instantly, and that Thompson, with seven wounds in his head, had also yielded up to death. "Hen" Baker was still alive, but died about daylight. Coroner Reed held an inquest. The jury only needed to hear Moore Baker's story, when they instantly rendered a verdict of the murder of Mrs. Baker and the child and of justifiable homicide on the part of Moore Baker.

A SENSATIONAL RUMOR.

Which is Denied, that Lord Dufferin was Mixed Up in the Franco-Russian Scandal.

PARIS, March 1.—This city has been treated to-day to an anglophobic sensation. The newspaper *Coeur de France* says that President Carnot, by an autograph letter sent to London by special courier, has demanded that Queen Victoria recall the British ambassador, the Marquis of Dufferin, stating that otherwise the British ambassador would receive his passports.

This ultimatum is said to have been accompanied by documents showing that Lord Dufferin had played a leading role in the scandal disclosed by the *Figaro* and implicating the Princess Marie D'Orleans, wife of Prince Waldegrave, of Denmark, and the Count D'Anay, recently French ambassador at Copenhagen.

The sensational story also says that the princess and Count D'Anay were merely the unconscious tools of others, adding that President Carnot knows the sum of money which the British embassy paid in connection with the scheme to obtain the Czar's views of the Franco-Russian understanding.

LATER—The story in regard to the demand for the recall of the British ambassador is denied upon authority.

A TERRIBLE RUMOR

That a School Teacher and a Dozen Pupils are Drowned in the Tippecanoe.

CINCINNATI, O., March 1.—A special